

Annual Security Report 2026



Blessing-Rieman College of Nursing & Health Sciences

Campus Safety

It is the responsibility of Blessing Rieman College of Nursing & Health Sciences (the College) to take the actions necessary to provide a safe and secure environment for our students, employees and campus visitors (College Community). This report was prepared by the Student Services Officer, in order for the members of the College Community to be well informed regarding campus crime statistics, crime reporting procedures and crime prevention.

The particular crime categories cited are those required by federal legislation, specifically the Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act (the "Clery Act")

Each year an email notification is made to all enrolled students and employees that provides the website link to access this report. The report is publicly posted for all prospective students and employees on the Colleges website at www.brcn.edu. Hard copies of the report may also be obtained at no cost by contacting Andrew Griesbaum, Student Services Officer, 3609 N. Marx Dr., Quincy, IL 62305, studentservices@brcn.edu, 217-228-5520 ext. 6990.

The College collects crime statistics, responds to requests for service, and provides for the safety of the College Community on a 24-hour basis, in a manner similar to that of a small town. The College takes campus safety and security seriously and is committed to maintaining a safe, secure learning environment for the College Community. Your personal safety is a priority at the College. The College and Blessing Hospital (BH) Security maintain a close working relationship with the Quincy Police Department (QPD) and other public service entities to maintain a safe campus. The College does not have a Memorandum of Understanding with Blessing Hospital or the QPD as to services provided. In the event a criminal offense occurs on campus, law enforcement will be called and a report filed.

Campus Safety Department

Blessing Hospital (BH) is the parent organization of the College, and, therefore, the College utilizes Blessing Hospital Security for non-emergency security concerns. In the instance of an emergency on campus, employees, students, and visitors dial 911 to reach local emergency services.

BH Security is under the supervision of the Manager of Security, Jordan McAdams. Security staff includes a Director, Manager and full/part-time Security Officers. The officers are responsible for working cooperatively with the Campus Community and local law enforcement to enhance the level of service and safety on campus. Security officers have direct contact with city police, fire department, and ambulance services to facilitate rapid response in any emergency. The Security department is responsible for providing a number of services related to safety and security. Security officers patrol campus in a marked safety vehicle, conduct vehicle checks, enforce parking policies, conduct security surveys, provide student escorts and document incidents which occur on campus. In addition, the Security department, when available, will assist with lock outs, jump start batteries, and inflate tires. Other duties include the presentation of training and crime prevention programs. Security officers do not have the authority to issue legally binding citations or make arrests. To contact BH Security, dial 217-223-8400 x 0.

Campus Security Authorities

The College has designated certain officials to serve as Campus Safety Authorities (CSAs). They in turn will ensure that the crimes are reported for collection as part of the College's annual report of crime statistics. The CSAs to whom the College would prefer that crimes be reported are listed below:

Jan Akright
Academic Dean
217-228-5520 ext. 6907

Jenna Crabtree
Dean of Enrollment Management/Business Manager
217-228-5520 ext. 6961

Andrew Griesbaum
Student Services Officer
217-228-5520 ext. 6990

All employees are mandated to report any crimes they witness on College property to the CSAs for inclusion in the Annual Security Report (ASR) as appropriate, with the exception of the College Counselor, when acting in the College Counselor's professional counseling capacity.

Policy on Reporting Crimes and Other Emergencies

It is the policy of the College that all criminal activity be accurately and promptly reported to BH Security, to the Student Services Officer, and/or to local law enforcement authorities. In addition, all emergencies including crimes in progress, fire and medical emergencies should be **immediately reported to 911** whether they occur on or off-campus.

Emergency callers should be prepared with the following information:

- Name
- Exact location of the incident
- Description of the scene
- Description of any suspects
- Description and license numbers of any involved vehicles.

All community members are encouraged to report crimes and emergencies to the College and/or the Quincy Police Department, as well as to one of the Campus Security Authorities listed above. Such a report is encouraged even when the victim of a crime elects to, or is unable to, make such a report.

To report non-emergencies or suspicious activities, call BH Security at 223-8400 x 0 and ask for Security.

When College personnel become aware that a crime has been committed, they are to inform the victim that they may choose to notify the Quincy Police Department and file a report, and that doing either is completely voluntary. If requested, a College staff member will assist in making the report to police.

In such situations, College personnel should also notify the Student Services Officer of the situation and, if deemed appropriate, provide information to the victim regarding the College Counselor.

Crime Response

The College's Campus Safety policies require that calls involving crimes against persons and life/safety issues, such as fire or injury, receive priority response from the department. Any crime in progress shall be handled by local law enforcement. The primary response will be handled by the QPD. The Adams County Sheriff's Office and the Illinois State Highway Patrol may be sources of secondary response in an emergency situation which involves crimes in

progress or acts which exhibit high potential for violence or serious bodily injury. If you are a witness to a crime in progress, dial 911 immediately. Reports on criminal acts not in progress or general assistance requests are taken by BH Security and the Student Services Officer. To contact BH Security dial 217-223-8400 ext. 0 and have the operator contact Security or contact the Student Services Officer at 217-228-5520 ext. 6990.

Awareness is a vital part to crime prevention. The Campus Community can stay informed about criminal incidents at the College by reading the Daily Crime Logs or Safety Alerts, which are available upon request from Blessing Hospitals Security Manager. Persons may view a copy of the crime log at the Security Office, Blessing Hospital, Quincy, Illinois during normal business hours (Monday-Friday from 8 A.M – 5 P.M).

Confidential and Anonymous Reporting Procedures

- The College has an anonymous reporting system known as Silent Witness. This can be used if the witness or victim chooses to make a report anonymously. This form is available on the College website, <https://www.brcn.edu/about-us/campus-safety>. It is important to receive reports of criminal activity, even anonymously, in order for the disclosure of annual crime statistics to be as accurate as possible.
- The College Compliance Hotline can also be used for anonymous reporting. 1-888-495-4387.
- The College Counselor or the counselors at Blessing Behavioral Services, when acting as such, are not considered CSAs and are therefore not required to report the crime for inclusion into the annual disclosure of crime statistics. As a matter of policy, they are encouraged, if and when they deem appropriate, to inform persons being counseled of the procedure to report crimes on a voluntary basis for inclusion into the annual crime statistics. A professional counselor is defined as a person who is an employee of the institution whose official responsibilities include providing psychological counseling to members of the institution's community and who is functioning within the scope of his or her license or certificate. The College does not have pastoral counselors.

Off Campus Student Organizations

There are no off-campus organizations officially recognized by the College and therefore the College does not monitor them on its own or through local police agencies.

Campus Physical Security

Student Services Offices are open during normal operating hours of 8 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. Monday-Friday; Library hours are 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Monday-Thursday, Friday 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. and Sunday 1 p.m. to 6 p.m. The Simulation Lab is open Monday-Friday from 7:30 a.m.-5

p.m. Certain facilities, buildings and offices may require an appointment to access. All students have restricted badge access to college facilities in the time frames listed above. The College does not have student resident buildings. Some areas have cameras installed to monitor where safety and security could be a risk.

All broken windows or locks should be reported to Student Services (extension 6990) or to BH Security after normal business hours. For any repairs, students and employees can report information to the Student Services Officer or Blessing Hospital Physical Plant. Exterior doors should not be propped open. If found open, they should be secured and reported to BH Security.

Identification Badges

All on-campus students and employees are issued one name badge and door access chip free of charge from the College. Online students can request identification badges. The badges are used for identification purposes as well as access to certain areas of the College Campus and Blessing Hospital and can be set up to make purchase(s) from hospital dining services. If a student's badge is lost or damaged, it should be immediately reported to the Student Services Officer and Blessing Hospital's Security Department. Failure to return one's badge and door access chip within 30 days from the time of separation from the College will result in a hold being placed on the student's account and a fee being charged to revoke the hold. If an employee badge becomes lost or stolen, it should immediately be reported to their one-up and Blessing Hospital's Security department. Badges should not be shared.

Escorts

While at Blessing Hospital, Blessing Hospital Security Officers offer a ride and walking escort service for students, faculty and staff. The telephone number for an escort is extension 0.

Weapons

Illinois law and College policy prohibit anyone other than commissioned police officers to carry weapons on campus. A weapon is defined as any object that is designed to cause injury or shoot a projectile. This includes, but is not limited to paintball guns, blowguns, pellet/bb guns, archery equipment, knives with blades over four inches long and ammunition.

Security Measures in the Maintenance of Facilities

BH Security, along with other campus officials, regularly survey the campus grounds to assess lighting and foliage conditions as they relate to the safety and security of the college and the overall maintenance of its facilities. Any safety or security issues are addressed. Comments pertaining to safety and security can be directed to the Student Services Officer.

Crime Prevention and Safety Awareness

Educational Programs on Campus Security Procedures and Individual Responsibility

The College offers various programs designed to inform students and employees about campus security procedures and practices, and to encourage students and employees to be responsible for their own security and the security of others. Those programs and their frequency of presentation include:

- Yearly Computer Based Learning Modules (CBL's)
- Email notifications each semester

Educational Programs about Crime Prevention

Crime prevention and safety awareness programs are offered at the College. BH Security and outside agencies provide information, talks and programs as needed as well as annual CBL's for students and employees on topics pertaining to:

- Rape and Sexual Risk Reduction
- Domestic Violence Education
- Workplace Violence Education
- Personal Safety: Rape Aggression Defense System
- Alcohol and Drug Abuse Awareness
- Travel Safety
- Fire Extinguisher Use, Get out and Stay Alive/Surviving the Fire
- Weather Safety/Preparedness
- Personal Safety/Property Safety

Timely Warnings

In the event the College becomes aware of criminal activity occurring either on campus or off campus that, in the judgment of College President/CEO, Dean of Enrollment, or Academic Dean, constitutes a serious or continuing threat to members of the College community, it will issue a timely warning to the College community. The College has various systems in place for communicating information quickly to those individuals. Some or all of these methods of communication may be activated in the event of a confirmed immediate threat to the college campus community. These methods of communication include the following:

- Emergency Text Message by Cell Phone
- Emergency E-Mail
- Building Fire Alarms
- Panic Button Alarms

The Student Services Officer and the Administration team are responsible for issuing these

warnings. The College has communicated with local police requesting their cooperation in informing the College about crimes reported to them that may warrant these timely warnings.

Members of the College community can sign up for emergency text message and email alerts by going to <https://www.brcn.edu/parents-current-students/brcn-alerts> and following the instructions provided. Fire alarms and panic button alarms require no sign-up.

Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures

The ultimate goal of emergency preparedness is to promote community safety, assure continuity of emergency response operations and restore normal college operations and services as quickly as possible following an emergency. The Emergency Response Framework identifies key decision makers and their roles during a campus emergency. This plan provides for the establishment of emergency command centers and describes procedures that will be utilized during specifically identified severities of emergency.

Students, staff, and visitors are encouraged to notify the Student Services Officer at studentservices@brcn.edu, or 217-228-5520 ext. 6990 of any emergency or potentially dangerous situation.

The following addresses the procedures regarding emergency or dangerous situations that could be an immediate threat to the health or safety of the College community.

- The Student Service Officer, College Administration team, or BH Security will first confirm the existence of the emergency or dangerous situation by consulting with appropriate College employees, area law enforcement, state or federal emergency management personnel or local weather information providers.
- Upon confirmation, the Student Services Officer, Administrative team, and BH Security will consult with one another, and possibly local law enforcement. This group will determine the appropriate content of an emergency notification and the appropriate segment or segments of the College and/or community members to be notified.
- Once the content of the notification is developed, the Student Services Officer or Administration Team will initiate the emergency alert system, which will send a text message and/or phone call and/or email and/or posting signs to all students and employees who are registered for the alert system. If you would like to register for the emergency alert system, please visit, <https://www.brcn.edu/parents-current-students/brcn-alerts>.
- The Blessing Health System's Public Relations Office will notify local media to inform the community the emergency information being disseminated to the campus when necessary.
- Blessing Hospital and the Quincy Police or Fire Department will be notified as well.

The Student Service Officer, College Administration team, or BH Security will, without delay, and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification

and initiate the notification system, unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgment of responsible authorities, compromise the effort to assist a victim or to contain, respond to or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

The Emergency alert system is tested every semester.

Evacuation

The College building has a notification system for emergency evacuation including a fire alarm and panic button alarm. All fire and panic alarm systems will sound an audible alarm with a visible flashing strobe to signal an emergency. Whenever the alarm sounds, everyone must leave the building or move to a safe location. The alarms and strobe lights are tested every quarter and maintained by Blessing Hospital.

The College has an emergency evacuation protocol in place with an annual distribution to the College community. The evacuation plans include information specific to fire evacuation and severe weather procedures. These documents include:

- emergency telephone numbers
- evacuation personnel duties
- designated meeting points
- building information about smoke detection, and/or pull alarm systems and fire extinguisher locations
- severe weather protocol includes information specific to watch/warning education
- safe areas for seeking shelter

Testing Emergency Response Procedures

There are a number of exercises in place to enhance the effectiveness of emergency preparedness at the College. These exercises include announced and unannounced fire alarm drills as well as armed intruder drills throughout campus every year. Threat recognition training for employees is an annual tabletop exercise and includes members of College administration. A record is kept of each test or exercise that included the date and time of it and whether it was announced or unannounced. Emergency response and evacuation procedures are publicized to students and employees in conjunction with at least one test per calendar year.

Sexual Offender Registration

The Illinois State Highway Patrol maintains the State Sexual Offender Registry, a central information and registration system for sexual offenders located in Illinois; you can access it by visiting their website at <https://isp.illinois.gov/Sor>. Information for registered sex offenders can be received from this location as well as the Adams County Sheriff's Office. The sheriff keeps record(s) of registered sex offenders in Adams County. Registered sex offender information can also be obtained from the Quincy Police Department; this includes information obtained from the above-mentioned law enforcement agencies.

Disclosure of Outcome of Crime of Violence or Non-Forcible Sex Offense

The College will, upon written request, disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence (as that term is defined in Section 16 of Title 18, United States Code), or a non-forcible sex offense, the report on the results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by the College against a student who is the alleged perpetrator of such crime or offense. If the alleged victim is deceased as a result of such crime or offense, the next of kin of such victim shall be treated as the alleged victim for purposes of this paragraph.

The previous paragraph does not apply to victims of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking because under the Violence Against Women Act both the accuser and the accused in these cases are given the results without the need to make a written request.

Alcohol and Illegal Drug Use on Campus

The College is committed to creating and maintaining an environment that is free of alcohol abuse. The College prohibits the possession, use, and sale of alcoholic beverages on campus or as any part of the College's activities and it also enforces the state's underage drinking laws. The College prohibits the possession, sale, manufacturing or distribution of illegal drugs by students and employees on the institution's property or as part of any of the institution's activities. The College also enforces state and federal drug laws.

Violators of the College's alcohol and drug policies will be subject to disciplinary action which may include coaching, final warning, or dismissal from the College, and possibly criminal prosecution.

State Alcohol and Drug Laws

ILLINOIS

Category	Summary (Illinois Compiled Statutes)
Possession of Marijuana	Illinois residents 21 years of age and older may legally purchase recreational cannabis and possess up to 30 grams of cannabis flower and no more than 500 milligrams of THC contained in cannabis-infused product and five grams of cannabis concentrate. 410 Ill. Comp. Stat. 705/10-5(a), 10-10(a). The possession limit is 15 grams of cannabis flower, 2.5 grams of cannabis concentrate, and 250 milligrams of THC contained in a cannabis-infused product for non-Illinois residents who are 21 years of age. 410 Ill. Comp. Stat. 705/10-10(b). It is unlawful for individuals under the age of 21 to purchase, possess, use, transport, grow, or consume cannabis, except where otherwise authorized for medical purposes. 410 Ill. Comp. Stat. 705/10-15(a)-(b). Beyond the permissible use and possession of marijuana provided for in 410 Ill. Comp. Stat. 705/10-5 <i>et seq.</i>, it is otherwise unlawful for any person to knowingly possess cannabis. 720 Ill. Comp. Stat. 550/4. Possessing up to 10 grams of any substance containing cannabis is a civil violation punishable by a minimum fine of \$100 and a maximum fine of \$200. <i>Id.</i> Possessing more than

Category	Summary (Illinois Compiled Statutes)
	10 grams but not more than 30 grams is a Class B misdemeanor, which can include a prison sentence of up to 6 months and a fine of up to \$1,500. 720 Ill. Comp. Stat. 550/4(b); 730 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/5-4.5-60. As the amount of cannabis increases, the crime classification becomes more severe and related penalties increase. 720 Ill. Comp. Stat. 550/4.
Controlled Substances	The Illinois Controlled Substances Act covers a wide range of offenses related to controlled substances. <i>See</i> 720 Ill. Comp. Stat. 570/401 <i>et seq.</i> Penalties for the possession and delivery of illegal drugs include prison sentences and monetary fines. 720 Ill. Comp. Stat. 570/402(a). These vary widely by the type and quantity of drug, the number of previous offenses by the individual, and whether the individual intended to manufacture, sell, or use the drug. <i>Id.</i> Trafficking—defined as knowingly bringing into the State for the purpose of manufacture or delivery or with the intent to manufacture or deliver—controlled substances will result in more severe penalties. 720 Ill. Comp. Stat. 570/401.1. For example, possession of more than 15 grams but less than 100 grams of heroin, cocaine, morphine, or LSD is punishable by a fine of up to \$200,000 and 4 to 15 years in prison. 720 Ill. Comp. Stat. 570/402. There are higher penalties and different crime classifications when the offender possesses the controlled substance with the intent to manufacture or deliver on school grounds or within 500 feet of the real property comprising any school. <i>See</i> 720 Ill. Comp. Stat. 570/407.
Alcohol and Minors	It is generally illegal for anyone under the age of 21 to possess or consume alcohol, and it is also illegal to use fake identification for the purpose of obtaining alcohol. <i>See</i> 235 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/6-20(c), (e). A violation is a Class A misdemeanor, which can include a prison sentence of less than 1 year and a fine of up to \$2,500. 235 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/6-20(f); 730 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/5-4.5-55. No person, after purchasing or otherwise obtaining alcoholic liquor, shall sell, give, or deliver such alcoholic liquor to another person under the age of 21 years, except in the performance of a religious ceremony or service. 235 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/6-16(a)(iii). A violation is a Class A misdemeanor, and the sentence shall include, but shall not be limited to, a fine of not less than \$500 for a first offense and not less than \$2,000 for a second or subsequent offense. <i>Id.</i> If the person commits this violation knowingly and a death occurs as the result of the violation, the person is guilty of a Class 4 Felony. <i>Id.</i>
Driving Under the Influence (DUI)	Driving while under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs is prohibited. 625 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/11-501(a). A violation occurs when a person is driving or physically controlling a motor vehicle with a blood or breath alcohol concentration of 0.08 percent or greater. <i>Id.</i> A violation may also occur when a driver is under the influence of alcohol and/or other drugs (even if BAC is not 0.08 percent or greater). <i>Id.</i> A DUI is a Class A misdemeanor, which can include a prison sentence of less than 1 year and a fine of up to \$2,500. 625 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/11-501(c)(1); 730 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/5-4.5-55. Increased penalties are available for subsequent offenses and other aggravating circumstances (i.e., getting a DUI while transporting a person under the age of 16). 625 Ill. Comp.

Category	Summary (Illinois Compiled Statutes)
	Stat. 5/11-501. Additional penalties may apply, such as a driver's license suspension or substance abuse evaluation. 625 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/11-501.01.

Federal Drug Laws

Denial of Federal Benefits (21 U.S.C. § 862) A federal or state drug conviction may result in the denial of certain federal benefits if ordered by a court. For drug trafficking offenses, a court may deny some or all federal benefits for up to five years for a first conviction, up to ten years for a second conviction, and permanently for a third or subsequent conviction. For drug possession offenses, a court may deny some or all federal benefits for up to one year for a first conviction and up to five years for subsequent convictions. In some cases, the court may instead require completion of a drug treatment program, community service, or both. Federal student financial aid under Title IV is no longer denied solely because of a drug conviction..

Forfeiture of Personal Property and Real Estate (21 U.S.C. § 853) Any person convicted of certain federal drug felonies may be required to forfeit to the United States any property derived from, used in, or intended to be used in the commission of the offense..

Federal Drug Trafficking Penalties (21 U.S.C. § 841) Penalties for federal drug trafficking convictions vary according to the type and quantity of the controlled substance involved in the transaction. Penalties for subsequent convictions are more severe. Federally-defined schedules of controlled substances are published at 21 U.S.C. § 812.

Federal penalties for manufacturing, distributing, dispensing, or possessing with intent to distribute controlled substances vary depending on the type and quantity of the drug, criminal history, and other aggravating factors. If death or serious bodily injury results from the use of a controlled substance which has been illegally distributed, the person convicted on federal charges of distributing the substance faces the possibility of a life sentence and fines ranging up to \$10 million.

In the case of a controlled substance in schedule III, a person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than 10 years, and if death or serious bodily injury results, shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than 15 years or a fine not to exceed \$500,000, or both, for a first offense.

In the case of a schedule IV substance, the term of imprisonment shall not be more than five years, and the fine shall not be more than \$250,000, or both, for a first offense.

Persons convicted on federal charges of drug trafficking within 1,000 feet of an elementary school, secondary school, college, or university, playgrounds, public housing facilities, and youth centers **(21 U.S.C. § 860)** face penalties of prison terms and fines which are twice as high as the regular penalties for the offense, with a mandatory prison sentence of at least one year, unless the offense involves five grams or less of marijuana.

Federal Drug Possession Penalties (21 U.S.C. § 844) Persons convicted on federal charges of possessing any controlled substance face penalties of up to one year in prison, a mandatory fine of no less than \$1,000, or both. Second convictions are punishable by not less than 15 days but not more than two years in prison and a minimum fine of \$2,500. Subsequent convictions are punishable by not less than 90 days but not more than three years in prison and a minimum fine of \$5,000.

For the most recent and complete Federal Trafficking Penalties information, visit the website of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration at <https://www.campusdrugprevention.gov/content/drug-scheduling-and-penalties>.

Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program

The College has a drug and alcohol abuse and prevention program as well as a Student Wellness program, as discussed below.

- The program is comprised of the following components:
 - Education and information about the dangers of drug abuse in the workplace and on the property are disseminated through student newsletters, bulletin boards, special publications, and special programs to the College community.
 - Trainings, which address unlawful use of controlled substances, including personnel actions that may result from such violations, will be conducted and coordinated by the Human Resources Department and included in the Employee Handbook (employees) or by the Student Handbook (students).
 - Self-referrals, as well as supervisory referrals, to drug counseling and rehabilitation programs are available to students, employees and faculty members through the College Counselor.
 - Students needing to seek assistance due to drug or alcohol abuse are able to utilize the Student Wellness Program. Students have unlimited access to the College Counselor at no charge. Students may be referred to an outside agency on a case-by-case basis if services are outside the scope of practice of the Campus counselor. Additional information about this program can be found in the Student Wellness Program policy and the Student Alcohol & Drug Screening policy.
- The College's "Student Alcohol and Drug Screening" and "Student Wellness Program" policies are available in the Student Handbook (<https://www.brcn.edu/parents-current-students/program-catalog>)
- The College's employee alcohol/drug policy can be found in the Employee Handbook, available upon request.

Health Risks

The use, misuse and abuse of alcohol and other drugs can cause a number of problematic changes in behavior and physiology. Alcohol, especially in high doses or combined with medications or other drugs, can lead to violent behaviors including acquaintance rape, vandalism, fights, incidents of drinking and driving, injury and other medical emergencies.

Moderate to high doses of alcohol may cause marked impairments in higher mental functions, severely altering a person's ability to learn and recall information. Research has shown that using alcohol or other drugs negatively affects academic and work performance.

The risk of having an automobile accident increases after consuming even relatively small quantities of alcohol. Low doses may significantly impair judgment, coordination, abstract mental functioning and the ability to complete complex tasks.

Repeated use of alcohol and other drugs can lead to physical and/or emotional dependence. Alcohol or substance dependence occurs when a person continues their use despite recurrent social, interpersonal and/or legal consequences. There is strong evidence based in medical research that alcohol and other drug abuse contributes significantly to heart disease and cancer as well as permanent damage of vital organs such as the brain and liver. There is clear evidence of serious negative effects on babies due to the use of illicit drugs and alcohol by the mother during pregnancy.

Cannabis (Marijuana, Hashish). The use of marijuana may impair or reduce short-term memory and comprehension, alter sense of time and reduce coordination and energy level. Its effect can last for more than 4-6 hours after being used. Contrary to popular belief, marijuana is both physically and emotionally addictive.

Hallucinogens (LSD, Ecstasy, and PCP) cause hallucinations. The user may experience panic, confusion, suspicion, anxiety and loss of control. Delayed effects can occur, including ongoing loss of concentration and memory. Frequent use can cause permanent loss of some mental functions.

Cocaine/Crack are highly addictive drugs. The immediate effects of cocaine include dilated pupils, elevated blood pressure, heart rate, respiratory rate and body temperature, followed by depression. Crack can cause delirium, hallucinations, blurred vision, severe chest pain, muscle spasms and even death. These drugs cause a temporary feeling of power, impairing judgment and decision-making.

Amphetamines (Crystal, Speed, Crank, and Meth) are highly addictive stimulants, which can cause one to "rush" around and appear stimulated. Amphetamines can also cause rapid or irregular heartbeat, loss of coordination, collapse and even death. Continued stimulant abuse can lead to mood swings, irritability, depression, sleeplessness and even altered personality and paranoia.

Heroin causes the body to have diminished pain reactions and is highly addictive both physically and emotionally. It can cause disinterest in relationships, personal productivity and workplace safety. The use of heroin can result in coma and death. Commonly used intravenously, heroin use is associated with a wide range of physical health problems (i.e., AIDS, hepatitis).

Prescription drugs (i.e. anti-depressants, pain suppressants, stimulants, and tranquilizers) are safe only if taken as prescribed under the supervision of a licensed physician. If abused, they can lead to sluggishness

or hyperactivity, impaired reflexes, liver and kidney damage, addiction and nervous system damage.

Biennial Review

In addition, on a biennial basis the College reviews its drug and alcohol abuse prevention program to determine its effectiveness and analyze whether sanctions are being consistently enforced. A survey was completed during the 2024-2025 academic year; the Biennial Review report is available upon request from the College Counselors office.

Stop Campus Hazing Act

Hazing is prohibited by the College. The Illinois Hazing Act (720 ILCS 5/12C-50) expressly prohibits certain hazing. The College defines hazing as intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly requiring the performance of any act by a student or other person at the College regardless of that person's willingness for the purpose of induction into, affiliation with, or maintenance of membership in any group, organization, or society associated or connected with the College if the act causes or creates risk above the reasonable risk generally associated with participation in typical College activities of physical or psychological harm.

The State of Illinois' definition of hazing is below:

(a) A person commits hazing when he or she knowingly requires the performance of any act by a student or other person in a school, college, university, or other educational institution of this State, for the purpose of induction or admission into any group, organization, or society associated or connected with that institution, if:

(1) the act is not sanctioned or authorized by that educational institution; and

(2) the act results in bodily harm to any person.

(a-1) It is not a defense to a prosecution under subsection (a) that the person against whom the hazing was directed consented to or acquiesced in the hazing.

(b) Sentence. Hazing is a Class A misdemeanor, except that hazing that results in death or great bodily harm is a Class 4 felony.

Reporting Hazing Incidents

Additionally, it is unlawful for school officials to fail to report hazing as described – (a) For purposes of this Section, “school official” includes any and all paid school administrators, teachers, counselors, support staff, and coaches and any and all volunteer coaches employed by a school, college, university, or other educational institution of this State.

(b) A school official commits failure to report hazing when:

(1) while fulfilling his or her official responsibilities as a school official, he or she personally observes an act which is not sanctioned or authorized by that educational institution;

(2) the act results in bodily harm to any person; and

(3) the school official knowingly fails to report the act to supervising educational authorities or, in the event of death or great bodily harm, to law enforcement.

(c) Sentence. Failure to report hazing is a Class B misdemeanor. If the act which the person failed to report resulted in death or great bodily harm, the offense is a Class A misdemeanor.

(d) It is an affirmative defense to a charge of failure to report hazing under this Section that the person who personally

observed the act had a reasonable apprehension that timely action to stop the act would result in the imminent infliction of death, great bodily harm, permanent disfigurement, or permanent disability to that person or another in retaliation for reporting.

(e) Nothing in this Section shall be construed to allow prosecution of a person who personally observes the act of hazing and assists with an investigation and any subsequent prosecution of the offender.

School officials, including administrators, teachers, counselors, and support staff, must immediately report instances of hazing that they observe to the Student Services Officer or Blessing Hospital Security. All other members of the College community are encouraged to report instances of hazing of which they become aware to the Student Services Officer or Blessing Hospital Security as well.

Andrew Griesbaum
Student Services Officer
217-228-5520 Ext. 6990
studentservices@brcn.edu

Blessing Hospital Security
217-223-8400 Ext. 0

Investigation

Hazing is a violation of the Student & Employee Code of Conduct policies and subject to the procedures for investigation and resolution of Code of Conduct matters.

Findings that an individual has violated the hazing policy may be imputed to the relevant student organization for reporting purposes.

Prevention and Awareness

The College provides campus-wide, research-informed prevention and awareness programs related to hazing, as defined by the college, designed to reach students, staff, and faculty. The programs include information regarding the College's policy on hazing, how to report incidents of hazing, the process used to investigate hazing incidents, and applicable laws. In addition, the programs include primary prevention strategies intended to stop hazing before it occurs, which may include skill building for bystander intervention, information about ethical leadership, and the promotion of strategies for building group cohesion without hazing.

Research based educational materials are distributed to all College employees and students each semester. These materials are available on the College's website.

Policies, Procedures and Programs Related to Various Sex-Related Offenses, including Sexual Assault, and Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking

Consistent with the requirements of Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, the Clery Act, and the Violence Against Women Act ("VAWA"), the College prohibits domestic violence, dating violence, sexual violence (including sexual assault) and stalking. The College's Sexual Harassment Policy, Student Code of Conduct, and Faculty Separation Policy are used to address complaints of this nature. These policies and the procedures for filing, investigating and

resolving complaints for violations of these policies may be found at
[https://www.brcn.edu/about-us/institutional-disclosures-consumer-information.](https://www.brcn.edu/about-us/institutional-disclosures-consumer-information)

The following section covers the College's educational programs to promote the awareness on topics such as domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking as well as procedures to follow if these events should occur.

Primary Prevention and Awareness Program

The College conducts a Primary Prevention and Awareness Program (PPAP) for all incoming students and new employees. In it they are specifically advised that the College prohibits the offenses of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking. In that regard, they are informed of the following definitions that apply within the state of Illinois:

Crime Type (Illinois Compiled Statutes)	Definitions
Dating Violence	The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Illinois' criminal statutes do not define the term dating violence. Illinois' health and safety statutes define "Teen dating violence" as "(1) A pattern of behavior in which a person uses or threatens to use physical, mental, or emotional abuse to control another person who is in a dating relationship with the person, where one or both persons are 13 to 19 years of age. (2) Behavior by which a person uses or threatens to use sexual violence against another person who is in a dating relationship with the person, where one or both persons are 13 to 19 years of age."
Domestic Violence	Illinois' Domestic Violence Act indicates that "domestic violence" means "abuse", which means physical abuse, harassment, intimidation of a dependent, interference with personal liberty or willful deprivation but does not include reasonable direction of a minor child by a parent or person in loco parentis. (750 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 60/103). In addition, Illinois law includes the following: • Domestic Battery (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 5/12-3.2): A person commits domestic battery if he or she knowingly without legal justification: (1) Causes bodily harm to any family or household member; (2) Makes physical contact of an insulting or provoking nature with any family or household member. • Aggravated Domestic Battery (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 5/12-3.3): (a) A person who, in committing a domestic battery, knowingly causes great bodily harm, or permanent disability or disfigurement commits

Crime Type (Illinois Compiled Statutes)	Definitions
	aggravated domestic battery. (a-5) A person who, in committing a domestic battery, strangles another individual commits aggravated domestic battery. For the purposes of this subsection (a-5), "strangle" means intentionally impeding the normal breathing or circulation of the blood of an individual by applying pressure on the throat or neck of that individual or by blocking the nose or mouth of that individual. For purposes of the above crimes, "family or household members" is defined at 720 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 5/12-0.1 as: "Family or household members" include spouses, former spouses, parents, children, stepchildren, and other persons related by blood or by present or prior marriage, persons who share or formerly shared a common dwelling, persons who have or allegedly have a child in common, persons who share or allegedly share a blood relationship through a child, persons who have or have had a dating or engagement relationship, persons with disabilities and their personal assistants, and caregivers as defined in Section 12-4.4a of this Code. For purposes of this Article, neither a casual acquaintanceship nor ordinary fraternization between 2 individuals in business or social contexts shall be deemed to constitute a dating relationship.
Stalking	- Stalking (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 5/12-7.3): - A person commits stalking when he or she knowingly engages in a course of conduct directed at a specific person, and he or she knows or should know that this course of conduct would cause a reasonable person to: (1) fear for his or her safety or the safety of a third person; or (2) suffer other emotional distress. - A person commits stalking when he or she, knowingly and without lawful justification, on at least 2 separate occasions follows another person or places the person under surveillance or any combination thereof and: (1) at any time transmits a threat of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement or restraint and the threat is directed towards that person or a family member of that person; or (2) places that person in reasonable apprehension of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement or restraint to or of that person or a family member of that person.

Crime Type (Illinois Compiled Statutes)	Definitions
	○ A person commits stalking when he or she has previously been convicted of stalking another person and knowingly and without lawful justification on one occasion: (1) follows that same person or places that same person under surveillance; and (2) transmits a threat of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement or restraint to that person or a family member of that person. ○ A person commits stalking when he or she knowingly makes threats that are part of a course of conduct and is aware of the threatening nature of his or her speech. • Aggravated Stalking (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 5/12-7.4): A person commits aggravated stalking when he or she commits stalking and: (1) causes bodily harm to the victim; (2) confines or restrains the victim; or (3) violates a temporary restraining order, an order of protection, a stalking no contact order, a civil no contact order, or an injunction prohibiting the behavior described in subsection (b)(1) of Section 214 of the Illinois Domestic Violence Act of 1986. • Cyberstalking (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 5/12-7.5): ○ A person commits cyberstalking when he or she engages in a course of conduct using electronic communication directed at a specific person, and he or she knows or should know that would cause a reasonable person to: (1) fear for his or her safety or the safety of a third person; or (2) suffer other emotional distress. ○ A person commits cyberstalking when he or she, knowingly and without lawful justification, on at least 2 separate occasions, harasses another person through the use of electronic communication and: (1) at any time transmits a threat of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement, or restraint and the threat is directed towards that person or a family member of that person; or (2) places that person or a family member of that person in reasonable apprehension of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement, or restraint; or (3) at any time knowingly solicits the commission of an act by any person which would be a violation of this Code directed towards that person or a family member of that person.

Crime Type (Illinois Compiled Statutes)	Definitions
	○ A person commits cyberstalking when he or she knowingly, surreptitiously, and without lawful justification, installs or otherwise places electronic monitoring software or spyware on an electronic communication device as a means to harass another person and: (1) at any time transmits a threat of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement, or restraint and the threat is directed towards that person or a family member of that person; (2) places that person or a family member of that person in reasonable apprehension of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement or restraint; or (3) at any time knowingly solicits the commission of an act by any person which would be a violation of this Code directed towards that person or a family member of that person. ○ A person commits cyberstalking when he or she, knowingly and without lawful justification, creates and maintains an Internet website or webpage which is accessible to one or more third parties for a period of at least 24 hours, and which contains statements harassing another person and: (1) which communicates a threat of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement, or restraint, where the threat is directed towards that person or a family member of that person, or (2) which places that person or a family member of that person in reasonable apprehension of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement, or restraint, or (3) which knowingly solicits the commission of an act by any person which would be a violation of this Code directed towards that person or a family member of that person.
Sexual Assault	• Criminal Sexual Assault (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 5/11-1.20): A person commits criminal sexual assault if that person commits an act of sexual penetration and: (1) uses force or threat of force; (2) knows that the victim is unable to understand the nature of the act or is unable to give knowing consent; (3) is a family member of the victim, and the victim is under 18 years of age; or (4) is 17 years of age or over and holds a position of trust, authority, or supervision in relation to the victim, and the victim is at least 13 years of age but under 18 years of age. • Aggravated Criminal Sexual Assault (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 5/11-1.30):

Crime Type (Illinois Compiled Statutes)	Definitions
	a. A person commits aggravated criminal sexual assault if that person commits criminal sexual assault and any of the following aggravating circumstances exist during the commission of the offense or, for purposes of paragraph (7), occur as part of the same course of conduct as the commission of the offense: (1) the person displays, threatens to use, or uses a dangerous weapon, other than a firearm, or any other object fashioned or used in a manner that leads the victim, under the circumstances, reasonably to believe that the object is a dangerous weapon; (2) the person causes bodily harm to the victim, except as provided in paragraph (10); (3) the person acts in a manner that threatens or endangers the life of the victim or any other person; (4) the person commits the criminal sexual assault during the course of committing or attempting to commit any other felony; (5) the victim is 60 years of age or older; (6) the victim is a person with a physical disability; (7) the person delivers (by injection, inhalation, ingestion, transfer of possession, or any other means) any controlled substance to the victim without the victim's consent or by threat or deception for other than medical purposes; (8) the person is armed with a firearm; (9) the person personally discharges a firearm during the commission of the offense; or (10) the person personally discharges a firearm during the commission of the offense, and that discharge proximately causes great bodily harm, permanent disability, permanent disfigurement, or death to another person. b. A person commits aggravated criminal sexual assault if that person is under 17 years of age and: (i) commits an act of sexual penetration with a victim who is under 9 years of age; or (ii) commits an act of sexual penetration with a victim who is at least 9 years of age but under 13 years of age and the person uses force or threat of force to commit the act. c. A person commits aggravated criminal sexual assault if that person commits an act of sexual penetration with a victim who is a person with a severe or profound intellectual disability. • Predatory Criminal Sexual Assault of a Child (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 5/11-1.40): A person commits predatory criminal sexual assault of a child if that person is 17 years of age or older, and commits an act of contact, however slight, between the sex organ or anus of one person

Crime Type (Illinois Compiled Statutes)	Definitions
	and the part of the body of another for the purpose of sexual gratification or arousal of the victim or the accused, or an act of sexual penetration, and: (1) the victim is under 13 years of age; or (2) the victim is under 13 years of age and that person: (A) is armed with a firearm; (B) personally discharges a firearm during the commission of the offense; (C) causes great bodily harm to the victim that: (i) results in permanent disability; or (ii) is life threatening; or (D) delivers (by injection, inhalation, ingestion, transfer of possession, or any other means) any controlled substance to the victim without the victim's consent or by threat or deception, for other than medical purposes.
Rape, Fondling, Incest, Statutory Rape	For purposes of the Clery Act, the term "sexual assault" includes the offenses of rape, fondling, incest, and statutory rape. The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Illinois law does not define these terms. Related crimes are defined under "other sexual assault" crimes listed below.
Other "sexual assault" crimes	Other crimes under Illinois law that may be classified as a "sexual assault" include the following: • Criminal Sexual Abuse (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 5/11-1.50): a. A person commits criminal sexual abuse if that person: (1) commits an act of sexual conduct by the use of force or threat of force; or (2) commits an act of sexual conduct and knows that the victim is unable to understand the nature of the act or is unable to give knowing consent. b. A person commits criminal sexual abuse if that person is under 17 years of age and commits an act of sexual penetration or sexual conduct with a victim who is at least 9 years of age but under 17 years of age. c. A person commits criminal sexual abuse if that person commits an act of sexual penetration or sexual conduct with a victim who is at least 13 years of age but under 17 years of age and the person is less than 5 years older than the victim. • Aggravated Criminal Sexual Abuse (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 5/11-1.60): a. A person commits aggravated criminal sexual abuse if that person commits criminal sexual abuse and any of the following aggravating circumstances exist (i) during the commission of the offense or (ii) for purposes of paragraph (7), as part of the same

Crime Type (Illinois Compiled Statutes)	Definitions
	course of conduct as the commission of the offense: (1) the person displays, threatens to use, or uses a dangerous weapon or any other object fashioned or used in a manner that leads the victim, under the circumstances, reasonably to believe that the object is a dangerous weapon; (2) the person causes bodily harm to the victim; (3) the victim is 60 years of age or older; (4) the victim is a person with a physical disability; (5) the person acts in a manner that threatens or endangers the life of the victim or any other person; (6) the person commits the criminal sexual abuse during the course of committing or attempting to commit any other felony; or (7) the person delivers (by injection, inhalation, ingestion, transfer of possession, or any other means) any controlled substance to the victim for other than medical purposes without the victim's consent or by threat or deception. b. A person commits aggravated criminal sexual abuse if that person commits an act of sexual conduct with a victim who is under 18 years of age and the person is a family member. c. A person commits aggravated criminal sexual abuse if: (1) that person is 17 years of age or over and: (i) commits an act of sexual conduct with a victim who is under 13 years of age; or (ii) commits an act of sexual conduct with a victim who is at least 13 years of age but under 17 years of age and the person uses force or threat of force to commit the act; or (2) that person is under 17 years of age and: (i) commits an act of sexual conduct with a victim who is under 9 years of age; or (ii) commits an act of sexual conduct with a victim who is at least 9 years of age but under 17 years of age and the person uses force or threat of force to commit the act. d. A person commits aggravated criminal sexual abuse if that person commits an act of sexual penetration or sexual conduct with a victim who is at least 13 years of age but under 17 years of age and the person is at least 5 years older than the victim. e. A person commits aggravated criminal sexual abuse if that person commits an act of sexual conduct with a victim who is a person with a severe or profound intellectual disability.

Crime Type (Illinois Compiled Statutes)	Definitions
	f. A person commits aggravated criminal sexual abuse if that person commits an act of sexual conduct with a victim who is at least 13 years of age but under 18 years of age and the person is 17 years of age or over and holds a position of trust, authority, or supervision in relation to the victim. • Sexual Relations Within Families (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 5/11-11): A person commits sexual relations within families if he or she: (1) Commits an act of sexual penetration as defined in Section 11-0.1 of this Code; and (2) The person knows that he or she is related to the other person as follows: (i) Brother or sister, either of the whole blood or the half blood; or (ii) Father or mother, when the child, regardless of legitimacy and regardless of whether the child was of the whole blood or half-blood or was adopted, was 18 years of age or over when the act was committed; or (iii) Stepfather or stepmother, when the stepchild was 18 years of age or over when the act was committed; or (iv) Aunt or uncle, when the niece or nephew was 18 years of age or over when the act was committed; or (v) Great-aunt or great-uncle, when the grand-niece or grand-nephew was 18 years of age or over when the act was committed; or (vi) Grandparent or step-grandparent, when the grandchild or step-grandchild was 18 years of age or over when the act was committed.
Consent (as it relates to sexual activity) (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 5/11-0.1)	"Consent" means a freely given agreement to the act of sexual penetration or sexual conduct in question. Lack of verbal or physical resistance or submission by the victim resulting from the use of force or threat of force by the accused shall not constitute consent. The manner of dress of the victim at the time of the offense shall not constitute consent. "Unable to give knowing consent" includes when the accused administers any intoxicating or anesthetic substance, or any controlled substance causing the victim to become unconscious of the nature of the act and this condition was known, or reasonably should have been known by the accused. "Unable to give knowing consent" also includes when the victim has taken an intoxicating substance or any controlled substance causing the victim to become unconscious of the nature of the act, and this condition was known or reasonably should have been known by the accused, but the accused did not provide or administer the intoxicating substance. As used in this paragraph, "unconscious of the nature of the act" means incapable of resisting because the victim meets any one of the following conditions: (1) was unconscious or asleep;

Crime Type (Illinois Compiled Statutes)	Definitions
	(2) was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant that the act occurred; (3) was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant of the essential characteristics of the act due to the perpetrator's fraud in fact; or (4) was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant of the essential characteristics of the act due to the perpetrator's fraudulent representation that the sexual penetration served a professional purpose when it served no professional purpose. A victim is presumed "unable to give knowing consent" when the victim: (1) is committed to the care and custody or supervision of the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC) and the accused is an employee or volunteer who is not married to the victim who knows or reasonably should know that the victim is committed to the care and custody or supervision of such department; (2) is committed to or placed with the Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS) and in residential care, and the accused employee is not married to the victim, and knows or reasonably should know that the victim is committed to or placed with DCFS and in residential care; (3) is a client or patient and the accused is a health care provider or mental health care provider and the sexual conduct or sexual penetration occurs during a treatment session, consultation, interview, or examination; (4) is a resident or inpatient of a residential facility and the accused is an employee of the facility who is not married to such resident or inpatient who provides direct care services, case management services, medical or other clinical services, habilitative services or direct supervision of the residents in the facility in which the resident resides; or an officer or other employee, consultant, contractor or volunteer of the residential facility, who knows or reasonably should know that the person is a resident of such facility; or (5) is detained or otherwise in the custody of a police officer, peace officer, or other law enforcement official who: (i) is detaining or maintaining custody of such person; or (ii) knows, or reasonably should know, that at the time of the offense, such person was detained or in

Crime Type (Illinois Compiled Statutes)	Definitions
	custody and the police officer, peace officer, or other law enforcement official is not married to such detainee.

In addition to the definition of consent under Illinois law, the College uses the following definition of consent and incapacitation for the purpose of determining whether a violation of its Sexual Harassment Policy has occurred:

“Consent” means words or actions that a reasonable person in the perspective of the Respondent would understand as agreement to engage in the sexual conduct at issue. A person who is incapacitated is not capable of giving Consent.

Consent is an informed, freely given, and mutually understood agreement to participate in specific sexual acts with another person that is not achieved through unreasonable manipulation or coercion—or any kind of physical force or weapon—and requires having cognitive ability to agree to participate. Consent requires an outward demonstration, through mutually understandable words, conduct or action, indicating that an individual has freely chosen to engage in the specific sexual acts. A verbal “no” constitutes lack of consent, even if it sounds insincere or indecisive.

- Silence or lack of physical or verbal resistance does not imply consent.
- If coercion, intimidation, threats, and/or physical force are used, there is no consent.
- Consent cannot be inferred from a person’s manner of dress.
- Consent to one form of sexual activity does not imply consent to other forms of sexual activity.
- Consent to engage in sexual activity with one person does not imply consent to engage in sexual activity with another.
- Consent to past sexual activity does not constitute consent to future sexual activity.
- Consent can be withdrawn at any time. A person who initially consents to sexual activity is deemed not to have consented to any sexual activity that occurs after he or she withdraws consent. When consent is withdrawn, sexual activity must immediately stop.
- Being in a romantic relationship with someone does not imply consent to sexual activity. Even in the context of an ongoing relationship, consent must be sought and freely given for each specific sexual act.
- Effective consent may not exist when there is a disparity in power between the parties (e.g., faculty/student, supervisor/employee).
- A person cannot consent to sexual activity if that person is unable to understand the nature of the activity or give knowing consent due to circumstances, including without limitation the following:
 - The individual is incapacitated due to drug or alcohol consumption,

- either voluntarily or involuntarily;
- The individual is unconscious, asleep, or otherwise unaware that sexual activity is occurring;
- The individual is below the minimum age of consent in the applicable jurisdiction (17 years in Illinois); or
- The individual has a mental disability that impairs his or her ability to provide consent.

Incapacitation is a state where an individual cannot make an informed and rational decision to consent to engage in sexual contact because the individual lacks conscious knowledge of the nature of the act (e.g., to understand the “who, what, where, when, why or how” of the sexual interaction) and/or is physically or mentally helpless. An individual is also considered incapacitated, and therefore unable to give consent, when asleep, unconscious, or otherwise unaware that sexual contact is occurring.

Incapacitation can only be found when the Respondent knew or should have known that the Complainant was incapacitated when viewed from the position of a sober, reasonable person. One’s own intoxication is not an excuse for failure to recognize another person’s incapacitation.

Incapacitation may result from the use of alcohol and/or other drugs; however, consumption of alcohol or other drugs, inebriation, or intoxication alone are insufficient to establish incapacitation. Incapacitation is beyond mere drunkenness or intoxication. The impact of alcohol or drugs varies from person to person, and evaluating incapacitation requires an assessment of how consumption of alcohol and/or drugs impacts an individual’s:

- Decision-making ability
- Awareness of consequences
- Ability to make informed judgments
- Capacity to appreciate the nature of circumstances of the act

No single factor is determinative of incapacitation. Some common signs that someone may be incapacitated include slurred speech, confusion, shaky balance, stumbling or falling down, vomiting, and unconsciousness.

The PPAP includes instruction on risk reduction, including how to avoid becoming a victim and the warning signs of abusive behavior, the recognition of which will help mitigate the likelihood of perpetration, victimization or bystander inaction. If you find yourself in an uncomfortable sexual situation, these suggestions may help you reduce your risk:

- Make your limits known before going too far.
- You can withdraw consent to sexual activity at any time. Do not be afraid to tell a sexual aggressor “NO” clearly and loudly.
- Try to remove yourself from the physical presence of a sexual aggressor. Be direct as possible about wanting to leave the environment.
- Solicit someone nearby and ask for help.
- Be responsible about your alcohol and/or drug use. Alcohol and drugs can lower sexual inhibitions and may increase vulnerability to someone who views an intoxicated/high person as a sexual opportunity.
- Attend large parties with trusted friends. Watch out for friends and ask them to watch out for you.
- Be aware of someone trying to slip you incapacitating “rape drugs” like Rohypnol/ GHB.
- It is also important to be aware of the warning signs of an abusive person. Examples include:
 - Past abuse
 - Threats of violence
 - Breaking objects
 - Using force during arguments
 - Jealousy
 - Controlling behaviors
 - Quick involvement
 - Unrealistic expectations
 - Isolation
 - Blaming others for problems
 - Hypersensitivity
 - Cruelty to animals or children
 - “Playful” use of force during sex
 - Jekyll-and-Hyde personality

If you find yourself in the position of being the initiator of sexual behavior, these suggestions may help you to remember your risk of being accused of sexual assault or another sexual crime:

- Remember that you owe sexual respect to the other person.
- Do not make assumptions about the other person’s consent or about how far they are willing to go.
- Remember that consent to one form of sexual activity does not necessarily imply consent to another form of sexual behavior.

- If your partner expresses a withdrawal of consent (implicitly or expressly), stop immediately.
- Clearly communicate your sexual intentions so that the other person has a chance to clearly tell you their intentions.
- Consider “mixed messages” a clear sign that the other person is uncomfortable with the situation and may not be ready to progress sexually.
- Do not take advantage of someone who is drunk or on drugs even if they knowingly and intentionally put themselves in that state. Further, do not be afraid to step in if you see someone else trying to take advantage of a nearly incapacitated person.
- Be aware of the signs of incapacitation, such as slurred speech, bloodshot eyes, vomiting, unusual behavior, passing out, staggering, etc.

PPAP instruction includes encouragement for individuals to take safe and positive steps to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking against another person. This includes reporting such incidents to appropriate authorities. Other steps that can be taken include:

- Look out for those around you.
- Realize that it is important to intervene to help others.
- Treat everyone respectfully.
- Do not be hostile or an antagonist.
- Be confident when intervening.
- Recruit help from others if necessary.
- Be honest and direct.
- Keep yourself safe.
- If things get out of hand, do not hesitate to contact the police.

The PPAP also provides information on possible sanctions and protective measures that may be imposed following a determination that an offense of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking has occurred, an explanation of the disciplinary procedures that will be followed when one of these offenses is alleged, the rights of the parties in such a proceeding, available resources, and other pertinent information. Much of this information is set forth in the upcoming sections of this security report.

Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Campaign

The College conducts an Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Campaign (OPAC) aimed at the College community. This campaign covers the same material as provided in the PPAP but is intended to increase the understanding of the College community on these topics and to

improve their skills for addressing the offenses of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking.

PPAP and OPAC Programming Methods

The PPAP and OPAC are carried out in a variety of ways, using a range of strategies, and, as appropriate, targeting specific audience throughout the institution. Methods include, but are not limited to: online presentations, distribution of written materials, periodic email blasts, and guest speakers. Past programming and currently planned programming include the following:

- Yearly Computer Based Learning (CBL) modules related to the definitions along with tips on prevention and situational awareness for all College students and employees.
- Semester email blasts related to bystander intervention tips on prevention and security to all College students and employees.
- Campus Safety Authority or local safety resource speaking at Student Council meeting annually.

Procedures to follow as a Victim of Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, or Stalking

If you are a victim of a sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, get to a safe place and call 911 or BH Security at 217-223-1200. At the earliest opportunity, you should also contact the College's Title IX Coordinator, Jenna Crabtree at 217-228-5520, ext.

6961, or jcrabtree@brcn.edu. Victims will be notified in writing of the procedures to follow, including:

1. To whom and how the alleged offense should be reported.
 - A report can be made by contacting BH Security, the Title IX Coordinator, or any other campus security authority listed in this report.
2. The importance of preserving evidence that may be necessary to prove the offense in a criminal proceeding or disciplinary action or to obtain a protective order. To that end, keep in mind the following:
 - The victim should not remove clothing items worn during or following an assault, as they frequently contain valuable fiber, hair, and fluid evidence.
 - Do not bathe or wash, or otherwise clean the environment in which the assault occurred.
 - The victim can obtain a forensic examination at the Emergency Room of Blessing Hospital, Broadway at 11th Street, Quincy, IL.
 - Completing a forensic examination does not require the victim to file a police report, but having a forensic examination will help preserve evidence in case the

victim decides at a later date to file a police report.

- Evidence in electronic formats should also be retained (e.g., text messages, emails, photos, social media posts, screenshots, etc.).
- Victims of stalking should also preserve evidence of the crime to the extent possible.

3. The victim's options regarding notification to law enforcement, which are: (a) the option to notify either Campus Safety or local police; (b) the option to be assisted by campus security authorities in notifying law enforcement if the victim so chooses (the College is obligated to comply with such a request if it is made); and (c) the option to decline to notify such authorities.

- BH Security: 217-223-1200
- Local Police: Quincy Police Department, 110 S. 8th Street, Quincy IL 217-222-9360
- To make a police report, a victim should contact the local police agency listed above either by phone or in-person. The victim should provide as much information as possible, including name, address, and when the incident occurred, where it occurred, and what occurred, to the best of the victim's ability.

4. Where applicable, the rights of victims and the institution's responsibilities regarding orders of protection, no-contact orders, restraining orders, or similar lawful orders issued by a criminal, civil, or tribal court.

- In Illinois, there are three different kinds of protection and no contact orders available to victims: an Order of Protection; a Civil No Contact Order, and a Stalking No Contact Order. Information about these orders may be found on the Illinois Attorney General's website at: [Orders of Protection \(illinoisattorneygeneral.gov\)](https://www.illinoisattorneygeneral.gov/Orders-of-Protection)
- A Domestic Violence Order of Protection is governed by the Illinois Domestic Violence Act and is appropriate for victims. It is a restraining order against a person with whom the victim has a relationship. Illinois law also provides protection in the form of Sexual Assault Civil No Contact Order and Stalking No Contact Orders. A Sexual Assault Civil No Contact Order may be granted for any person who is a victim of nonconsensual sexual conduct or non-consensual sexual penetration. A Stalking No Contact Order by the court can order a stalker to stop following or monitoring you, threatening you, talking or writing to you, including electronic communication, interfering or damaging your property, or coming near you, your workplace, and/or your property. Stalking No Contact Orders provide relief when such relief is not available to the victim

through the Illinois Domestic Violence Act or through a Sexual Assault Civil No Contact Order.

- A protection order may be obtained by filing a petition with the court for an order of protection. To obtain an order of protection, victims may go to their local circuit court clerk's office and get papers to seek an order of protection. A victim should be prepared to present documentation (including a police report number if an arrest was made) and/or other forms of evidence when filing for an order of protection. The judge will then review the petition and enter a temporary order of protection, if the judge determines there is enough evidence to support the order.
- An order of protection should be filed in the local circuit court. The address for the Eighth Judicial Circuit is: 521 Vermont Street, Quincy, IL 62301-2934. The phone number is (217) 277-2100, and more information may be found at <https://www.co.adams.il.us/government/departments/circuit-clerk>.
- The Illinois Attorney General's Office suggests that victims contact a local domestic violence program to ask for assistance in completing the forms necessary to obtain an order of protection.
 - The local domestic violence program is: Quanada-Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault, located at: 2707 Maine, Quincy, IL 62301. The phone number is: (217) 222-0069, and more information may be found at: <http://www.quanada.org/>. The 24/7 crisis hotline phone number is: 1 (800) 369-2287.
- Courts may issue three types of orders of protection: emergency, interim, and plenary orders. Emergency orders may last for 14 to 21 days, and interim orders up to 30. While these orders are temporary, plenary orders may be for longer lengths of time (up to 2 years). The judge can grant a variety of remedies and protections, which range from prohibiting further contact, protecting property and pets, ordering the offender to transfer to another school, or other injunctive relief that is necessary to protect the victim. Violating an Order of Protection, a Civil No Contact Order, or a Stalking No Contact Order is a Class A misdemeanor. A second violation can be a felony.
- The College will enforce any temporary restraining order or other no contact order against the alleged perpetrator from a criminal, civil, or tribal court. Any student or employee who has a protection order or no contact order should notify the College's Title IX Coordinator and provide a copy of the restraining

order so that it may be kept on file with BH Security and can be enforced on campus, if necessary. Upon learning of any orders, the College will take all reasonable and legal action to implement the order.

- The College does not issue legal orders of protection to students. However, as a matter of institutional policy, the College may impose a no-contact order between individuals in appropriate circumstances. The College may also issue a “no trespass warning” if information available leads to a reasonable conclusion that an individual is likely to cause harm to any member of the campus community. A person found to be in violation of a “no trespass warning” may be arrested and criminally charged.

Available Victim Services

Victims will be provided written notification about existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, and other services available to them, both within the College and in the surrounding community. Those services include:

- The College Counselor: 217-228-5520 ext.6997.
- The College Compliance Hotline 1-888-495-4387
- Quanada: 2707 Maine, Quincy, IL. 217-222-0069 or the 24-hour crisis hotline 1-800-369-2287
- Blessing Hospital/Emergency Room: 1005 Broadway, Quincy, IL 217-223-1200.
- Blessing Behavioral Services: Broadway @ 11th street Quincy, IL 217-223-1200.
- Quincy Police Department; 217-222-9360
- Sometimes victims of serious crimes feel the need to take a leave of absence from school. If this is being considered, be aware that financial aid may be affected. If you have questions about financial aid implications in such circumstances, contact the Financial Aid Coordinator at 217-228-5520 ext. 6993. The Title IX Coordinator can help facilitate this conversation as well.
- Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault: (217) 753-4117; <http://www.icasa.org/>
- Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence: (877) 863-6338; <http://www.ilcadv.org/>
- National Domestic Violence Hotline: 1-800-799-7233
- National Sexual Assault Hotline: 1-800-656-4673
- Free or low cost legal aid
 - Land of Lincoln Legal Aid, Inc.: <https://lincolnlegal.org/>
- Quincy Medical Group: 1025 Maine St., Quincy, IL 217-222-6550
- Visa and immigration assistance
 - Immigration Advocates Network:

<http://www.immigrationadvocates.org/nonprofit/legaldirectory/search?state=IL>

- U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services:

<https://www.uscis.gov/about-us/find-a-uscis-office/field-offices>

The College will also provide written notification to students and employees about existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, and other services available for victims both within the institution and in the community.

Accommodations and Protective Measures

The College will provide written notification to victims about options for and available assistance in, changing academic, living, transportation, and working situations or protective measures. If victims request these accommodations or protective measures and they are reasonably available, the College is obligated to provide them, regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to campus security or local law enforcement. Requests of this nature should be made to the Title IX Coordinator, and the Title IX Coordinator is responsible for deciding what, if any, accommodations or protective measures will be implemented. When determining the reasonableness of such a request, the Title IX Coordinator may consider, among other factors, the following:

- The specific need expressed by the complainant
- The age of the students involved
- The severity or pervasiveness of the allegations
- Any continuing effects on the complainant
- Whether the complainant and alleged perpetrator share the same class or job location
- Whether other judicial measures have been taken to protect the complainant (e.g., civil protection orders)

The College will maintain as confidential any accommodations or protective measures provided to a victim, to the extent that maintaining confidentiality would not impair the College's ability to provide them. However, there may be times when certain information must be disclosed to a third party in order to implement the accommodation or protective measure. The Title IX Coordinator, in light of the surrounding circumstances, will make such decisions, and disclosures of this nature will be limited so that only the information necessary to implement the accommodation or protective measure is provided. In the event it is necessary to disclose information about a victim in order to provide an accommodation or protective order, the College will inform the victim of that necessity prior to the disclosure, including which information will be shared, with whom it will be shared and why.

Procedures for Disciplinary Action

These procedures apply to the resolution of all reports under the Title IX-Sexual Harassment-

2020 policy. They apply to the resolution of complaints against students, faculty, administrators, staff, and third parties, and they are the exclusive means of resolving complaints of sexual misconduct.

The complaint resolution procedures are invoked once a report is received by the following:

Title IX Coordinator

Jenna Crabtree, MBA

Dean of Enrollment Management/Business Manager

Blessing-Rieman College of Nursing & Health Sciences

3609 N. Marx Drive

Quincy, IL 62305

jcrabtree@brcn.edu

217-228-5510, ext. 6961

Title IX Deputy

Jan Akright, Ph.D, RN

Academic Dean

Blessing-Rieman College of Nursing & Health Sciences

3609 N. Marx Drive

PO Box 7005

Quincy, IL 62305

jakright@brcn.edu

217-228-5520, ext. 6907

Anonymous reports can be made using the College's Silent Witness system, <https://www.brcn.edu/about-us/campus-safety>, or by calling the College's compliance hotline at 1-888-495-4387. Once a complaint has been made, the Title IX Coordinator will first complete a preliminary assessment. Once the preliminary assessment is complete, the Title IX Coordinator will make the determination whether to move forward with the Formal Complaint process. If so, the Title IX Coordinator will transmit a written notice to the Complainant and Respondent Within five (5) days of receiving the Complaint. After the written notice of Formal Complaint is transmitted to the parties, an investigator selected by the Title IX Coordinator or his/her designee will undertake an investigation to gather evidence relevant to the alleged misconduct. During the investigation, the investigator will provide an equal opportunity for the parties to be interviewed, to present witnesses (including fact and expert witnesses), and to present other inculpatory and exculpatory evidence. The investigator will take reasonable steps to ensure the investigation is documented. At the conclusion of the evidence-gathering phase of the investigation, but prior to the completion of the investigation report, the investigator will transmit to each party and their advisor, in either electronic or hard copy form, all evidence obtained as part of the investigation that is directly related to the allegations raised in the Formal Complaint, including evidence the College may choose not to rely on at any hearing and inculpatory or exculpatory evidence whether obtained from a party or some other source. After the period for the parties to provide any written response has expired, the investigator will complete a written investigation report that fairly summarizes the various steps taken during the investigation, summarizes the relevant evidence collected, lists material facts on which the parties agree,

and lists material facts on which the parties do not agree. The Title IX coordinator or investigating officer will strive to complete the investigation within sixty (60) days of the written notice of the formal complaint.

After the investigator has sent the investigation report to the parties, the Title IX Coordinator will transmit to each party a notice advising the party of the two different adjudication processes. The hearing process will be used to adjudicate all Formal Complaints unless both parties consent to Administrative Adjudication. Administrative Adjudication is a form of informal resolution that occurs in lieu of a formal hearing process. This process includes the appointed administrative officer and involved parties coming to a resolution without a formal hearing. The administrative officer meets with the parties, evaluates the evidence, and reaches a determination using the preponderance of the evidence standard, and prepares a written decision. The College strives to complete the process within 21 days. The decision is subject to appeal and the process will not be used if the respondent is a nonstudent accused of committing sexual harassment against a student.

If it is determined that the matter will go to a hearing, the Title IX Coordinator will notify the hearing panel. After the hearing panel is appointed by the Title IX Coordinator, the hearing panel will promptly transmit written notice to the parties notifying the parties of the hearing panel's appointment; setting a deadline for the parties to submit any written response to the investigation report; setting a date for the pre-hearing conference; setting a date and time for the hearing; and providing a copy of the College's Hearing Procedures. Prior to the hearing, the hearing panel will conduct a pre-hearing conference with the parties and their advisors. After the pre-hearing conference, the hearing panel will transmit notices of attendance to any College employee (including administrator, faculty, or staff) or student whose attendance is requested at the hearing as a witness. After the pre-hearing conference, the hearing panel will convene and conduct a hearing no sooner than ten (10) days from the notice of the hearing and will conduct the hearing pursuant to the College's Hearing Procedures.

After the hearing is complete, the hearing panel will objectively evaluate all relevant evidence collected during the investigation, including both inculpatory and exculpatory evidence, together with testimony and non-testimony evidence received at the hearing, and ensure that any credibility determinations made are not based on a person's status as a Complainant, Respondent, or witness. The hearing panel will take care to exclude from consideration any evidence that was ruled inadmissible at the pre-hearing conference, during the hearing, or by operation of "Subjection to Questioning." In the event the hearing panel determines that the Respondent is responsible for violating this Policy, the hearing panel will, prior to issuing a written decision, consult with an appropriate College official with disciplinary authority over the Respondent and such official will determine any discipline to be imposed. The hearing panel will also, prior to issuing a written decision, consult with the Title IX Coordinator who will determine whether and to what extent ongoing support measures or other remedies will be provided to the Complainant. After reaching a determination and consulting with the appropriate College official and Title IX Coordinator, the hearing panel will prepare a written decision within seven (7) days from the conclusion of the hearing.

The Sexual Harassment Policy does not apply to Sexual Harassment that occurs off-campus, in a private setting, and outside the scope of the College's Education Programs and Activities. This Policy does not apply to Sexual Harassment that occurs outside the geographic boundaries of the United States, even if

the Sexual Harassment occurs in the College's Education Programs and Activities, such as a study abroad program. Sexual Harassment that occurs either off-campus, in a private setting, and outside the geographic boundaries of the United States is governed by the Student Code of Conduct if committed by a student, the Faculty Handbook if committed by a faculty member, or other College policies and standards if committed by an employee, including the Non-Discrimination/Equal Opportunity Policy. Students and employees may file a complaint with the Title IX coordinator by providing the date and time, names of those involved, summary of the occurrence, and contact information. The Title IX coordinator or investigating officer will then proceed with an investigation of the occurrence. The investigating officer will commence an investigation as soon as practical but no later than seven (7) days after the complaint is made. At the conclusion of the investigation, a written report will be prepared and presented. There are three outcomes:

1. Finding of "No Violation"
2. Finding of "Inappropriate Behavior Not Rising to the Level of a Violation"
3. Finding of "Violation"

If there is a determination that the behavior of faculty, staff, or students violated the Code of Conduct, Non-Discrimination/Equal Opportunity Policy, or any other College policy, the Academic Dean or Dean of Enrollment Management/Business Manager, in consultation with any appropriate supervisor, will determine appropriate corrective and disciplinary action to be taken. In connection with Inappropriate Behavior Not Rising to the Level of a Violation, the respondent will receive documented verbal coaching.

The Student Code of Conduct, the Title IX-Sexual Harassment-2020, and the Non-Discrimination/Equal Opportunity Policy can be found in the [College Program Catalog & Student Handbook](#)

The complainant or respondent may appeal the determination of a complaint only on the following grounds:

- The decision was contrary to the substantial weight of the evidence
- There is a substantial likelihood that newly discovered information, not available at the time evidence was presented to the Investigating Officer, would result in a different decision
- Bias or prejudice on the part of the Investigating Officer, or
- The punishment or the corrective action imposed is disproportionate to the offense

Appeals must be filed with the College's President within seven (7) days of receipt of the written report determining the outcome of the complaint. The President will strive to issue a decision of the appeal within thirty (30) days of receiving it and may take any and all actions that he/she determines to be in the interest of a fair and just decision. The decision of the President is final. The President shall issue a short and plain, written statement of the resolution of the appeal. The written resolution statement shall be provided to the complainant, respondent, and the Title IX Coordinator.

The College will endeavor to conclude its investigation and resolution of the complaint within a timely and prompt manner, approximately sixty (60) days of receiving the complaint.

Rights of the Parties in an Institutional Proceeding

During the course of the process described in the previous section, both the accuser and the individual accused of the offense are entitled to:

1. A prompt, fair and impartial process from the initial investigation to the final result.

- A prompt, fair and impartial process is one that is:
 - Completed within reasonably prompt timeframes designated by the institution's policy, including a process that allows for the extension of timeframes for good cause, with written notice to the accuser and the accused of the delay and the reason for the delay.
 - Conducted in a manner that:
 - Is consistent with the institution's policies and transparent to the accuser and the accused.
 - Includes timely notice of meetings at which the accuser or accused, or both, may be present; and
 - Provides timely access to the accuser, the accused and appropriate officials to any information that will be used during the informal and formal disciplinary meetings and hearings.
 - Conducted by officials who do not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against the accuser or the accused.
2. Proceedings are conducted by officials who, at a minimum, receive annual training on the issues related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking and on how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of victims and promotes accountability. In 2025 our officials received training in the following areas:
 - Title IX Training
 - Overview of applicable state laws
 - Investigation and adjudication
 - Hearing Process
 - Informal resolution and mediation
 - Appeals
 3. The same opportunities to have others present during any institutional disciplinary proceeding, including the opportunity to be accompanied to any related meeting or proceeding by the advisor of their choice. The institution may not limit the choice of advisor, but may establish limits regarding the extent to which that advisor may participate in the proceeding, as long as those limits apply equally to both parties.
 4. Have the outcome determined using the preponderance of evidence standard.
 5. Simultaneous, written notification of the results of the proceeding, any procedures for either party to appeal the result, any change to the result, and when the result becomes final. For this purpose, "result" means "any initial, interim and final decision by an official or entity authorized to resolve disciplinary matters" and must include the rationale for reaching the result and any sanctions imposed.

Possible Sanctions or Protective Measures that the Institution May Impose for Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault or Stalking Offenses

Following a final determination in the institution's disciplinary proceeding that domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking has been committed, the institution may impose a sanction depending on the mitigating and aggravating circumstances involved. The possible sanctions include verbal reprimand, written reprimand, mandatory training, coaching, counseling, mandatory monitoring, partial or full probation, partial or full suspension, fines, permanent separation from the institution (termination or dismissal), physical restriction from College property, cancellation of contracts; and any combination of the same. If a suspension is imposed on a student, it may be for part of a semester, a full semester, or an entire academic year. An employee may be suspended for any length of time determined appropriate by the Director of Human Resources. Following a partial suspension, the individual will be required to meet with the Dean of Enrollment Management/Business Manager to discuss re-entry and expectations going forward. Following a full suspension, the individual will be required to reapply to the College and follow the readmissions process as outlined in the Readmission policy.

In addition, the College can make available to the victim a range of protective measures. They can include such things as forbidding the accused from communicating with the victim, other institutional no-contact orders, security escorts, modifications to academic requirements or class schedules, or changes in living or working situations.

Publicly Available Recordkeeping

The College will complete any publicly available recordkeeping, including Clery Act reporting and disclosures, without the inclusion of personally identifiable information about victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking who make reports of such to the College to the extent permitted by law.

Victims to Receive Written Notification of Rights

When a student or employee reports to the College that he or she has been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, whether the offense occurred on or off campus, the College will provide the student or employee a written explanation of his or her rights and options as described in the paragraphs above.

Crime Statistics

The Clery Act requires institutions of higher education to disclose crime statistics covering the previous three years on four general categories of crimes: (1) primary criminal offenses (murder and non-negligent manslaughter, manslaughter by negligence, sex offenses (rape, fondling, statutory rape and incest), robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, and arson);

(2) hate crimes (any of the primary criminal offenses except manslaughter by negligence and any incidents of larceny-theft, simple assault, intimidation or destruction/damage/vandalism of property that were motivated by certain biases); (3) arrests or referrals for disciplinary action for weapons, drug and liquor law violations; (4) crimes of domestic violence, dating violence and stalking; and (5) hazing.

The statistics reported below are collected from crimes reported to BH Security, other campus security authorities of the College, and local law enforcement agencies. Each year, the College contacts these agencies requesting that they inform the College of any reports of crimes they have received during the previous calendar year that purportedly occurred in any part of the College's Clery geography.

The Quincy Police Department provided statistics which are included in this chart. However, QPD does not categorize all its crimes using the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program as is required for Clery reporting purposes.

The College's Non-Campus property is the Simulation Center located within the Blessing Education Center, located at 5009 Oak Street, Quincy IL, and Blessing Hospital located at 1005 Broadway, Quincy, IL.

***Due to the College's location of various classrooms within Blessing Hospital, as well the College's relationship with the Hospital, we have included all incidents that took place on Blessing Hospital's property.**

Arrests

Offense	Year	On Campus	Public Property	Non-Campus Property
Weapons Violations (Carrying, Possessing, Etc.)	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violation	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0

Disciplinary Referrals

Offense	Year	On Campus	Public Property	Non-Campus Property
Weapons Violations (Carrying, Possessing, Etc.)	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violation	2023	0	0	1
	2024	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0

Various Offenses

Offense	Year	On Campus Property	Public Property	Non-Campus Property
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0
Rape	2023	0	0	1
	2024	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0
Fondling	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0
Incest	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0
Robbery	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2023	0	0	1
	2024	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0
Burglary	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0
Arson	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0
Stalking	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0

	Year	On Campus Property	Public Property	Non-Campus Property
Reports of Hazing	2025	0	0	0

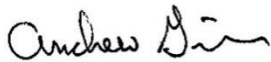
In 2023, 2024 and 2025 there were no hate crimes reported.

There were three criminal sexual abuse reports in 2023, 13 sexual assault and 25 battery reports in 2024 that were determined to be unfounded after a full investigation by a commissioned law enforcement officer. These were subsequently removed from the non-campus property crime statistic chart above. There were no unfounded crimes in 2025.

Data from law enforcement agencies:

- The data above reflects statistics provided from law enforcement agencies related to crimes that occurred on the College's Clery Geography.

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